MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1845.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

TRENTON, March 15th, 1845. By the Bill which has passed the Senate to author ize the erection of a Lunatic Asylum, Daniel Haines of Sussex, Thomas Arrowsmith, of Monmouth, John S. Condit, of Hudson, Joseph Saunders, of Glouces tor, and Maurice Beesely, of Cape May, are appoint ed Commissioners to select a suitable site. price to be paid for the location is limited to \$10,000. Within three months after the purchose of the proper ty, the Governor is to appoint Commissioners to contract for the building of the Asylum, on such plan as the Commissioners so to be appointed shall approve The plan and terms are to be approved by the Gov-The last named Commissioners are to give ernor. bond for \$20,000 for the faithful performance of their duties.

The sum to be paid by the Commissioners for the erection of the Asylum is limited to \$25,000. The Commissioners are to receive three dollars per day and travelling exponses. It is made the duty of one or more of the last named Commissioners, to superintend the erection of the Asylum, for which they are to receive each two dollars per day.

By the bill which has passed the Senate for the

cale of the Government lot, the erection of offices and repairing of the State House, &c. Samuel R. Gummere, Sam'l R. Hamilton, and Stacy A. Paxson, o Trenton, are appointed Commissioners to sell "the Government lot" at public auction, giving five weeks notice in the Trenton papers and in one in the cities of Philadelphia and New York. They are also authorized to cause a new roof to be put on the State House, erect porticees in front and rear, have it re stuccoed in the style of Mercer Court House, and have the State House yard fonced, graded, and planted with suitable ornamental trees. They likewise have authority to cause to be erected two buildings of forty by fifty-five feet fronting on Second street, for offices for Secretary of State, Treasurer, Clerk of Chancery and Clerk of Supreme Court. The bill does not state whereabouts on Second street the offices are to be erected. It authorizes the commissioner to receive proposals for creeting the said buildings making repairs, &c., but there is no limitation of the smount for which the Government lot shall be sold nor of the expense of creeting the offices, making the repairs, or ornamenting the State House grounds.-The terms, &c. of the several matters are left entire ly to the discretion of the Commissioners, whose sound judgements are a sufficient guarantee that it will be exercised with propriety.

The Commissioners appointed to value the stock &c. of the N. J. State Prison, have valued it at \$10, 000. It was inventoried by Mr. Yard at \$18,000, making a difference of nearly one half. This may probably account for the \$6,000 that is said to have been paid into the Treasury by Mr. Yards during the

Pickel Scriptum -The speeches of the exponen of Hunterdon Democracy (Mr. Pickel) in the House of Assembly during the past week amount to one hundred and twenty-five! boing an average of. twenty-five a day, the House being in session but five В.

New Jersey and her U. S. Senators. New Jersey has every reason to be proud of her U S. Senators. During the session which has just gon by, they both distinguished themselves, not only for the fidelity and zeal with which they stood up for their immediate constituents; but for the manly stand the took upon all great national and constitutional ques tione. We have before us in a pamphlet form, the speech made by Senator Dayton on the 24th of las month, on the Texas question. It is able, argunten tative and eloquent. We regret that we have room only for the following, which are the closing passage

--- Phila. Enquirer. "Mr. Fresident, the integrity of the States of this Union must be preserved at any price short of dishonor and impositions on its parts, too grievous to be borne We ask our Southern friends not to press us. We feel that while the South has always clumored most she has had least cause; that the Government ha been almost exclusively in her hands from the begin-ning. The present nequisition we deprecate, first and-principally, because it is a violation of the Constitu-tion, and next because we feel that it can bring with it no commensurate good to connterbalance its evils It is hanging an immense State on the very outer-most end of the Confederacy, and gives it the advan-tage of leverage against the centre. If it cannot, on tage of leverage against the centre. If it cannot, or trial, upheave it, it may at least break the beam, and

trial, upneave it, it may at least break the beam, and carry a large fragment with it.

Sir, we want conciliation; we want forboarance at the hands of the South; of country, God'knows, we have "enough and to spare!" Filled from its verge to its contre with our free citizens and our free institutions, where in the converse of light family. institutions, where, in the compass of light, could you find a nation reflecting more of greatness—more of goodness! The mirror may yet, at some distant day, become too vast for uso; if so, the hand of a workbecome too vast for use; it so, the hand of a workman, I trust, quiet, unimpassioned, may divide it into
parte, and reset each in a framework of its own.—
Then, and then only, may we hope that each will
again give back the glorious inage of the original.
But let the hand of the workman shake with passion; let the spirit of violence but touch the plate,
and it will be dashed into a thousand glittering fragments of colly to be tradden in the dust by the heel of

an oppressor."

To We have a copy of this able speech, and shall take an early opportunity of making our realiers acquainted with it .- Ep.

Tr We refer with pleasure to the bill, in another column, of Mr. Kyle's Concert to-morrow evening. It will be seen that it promises an entertainment of the richest character. Mr. Kyle is himself without a rival on the flute in this country, but the names of MADAME Pico, confessedly the first vocalist on this mide of the Atlantic, and Signor Sanquirico, a distinguished member of the late Italian Opera, give assurance of a delightful musical treat. We derive the following notice of MISS DELUCE from a city

Mr. Kyle's Concert.—This talented professor gives a concert at the Washington Hall, Newark, on Tuesday next, at which Madame Pico, Signor Sanquirico, and some of the leading musicians and vo-calists will anotat—among them Miss De Luce, who made so favorable a debut at the concert given for the benefit of the Italians, at Palmo's. This young lady has been gradually gaining ground with the pub-lic. We heard her at Sconcia's concert, at Brooklyn, given on the 4th inst., and were as much pleased lyn, given on the 4th inst., and were as much pleased as surprised. She possesses a voice of great computs—extending nearly to three octaves—equal in purity of intonation throughout. Her pronunciation of Italian is elegant and correct, and her manner of reading the poetry of English ballads is highly creditation. reading the poetry of Ingests benefit is nightly recuired to her taste and understanding. She sang "Kathleen M'avourneen" very charmingly, and was, as she deserved to be, loudly encored. A duet, "the as she deserved to be, loudly encored. Mariners," received a similar compliment. This composition introduced to our notice Miss Kate De composition introduced to our notice Miss Rate De Luce, who made her d but on this occasion, and was most favorably received. Her voice, scarcely as yet fully developtd, is a soprane of great delicacy and sweetness. Indeed, both young ladies seem to have had the good fortune to have studied under an excel-late mater, and hid fair, at no distant period, to take lent master, and bid fair, at no distant period, to take a high stand in the profession they have adopted.

TROBERT RIVES, aged 81 years, father of Hon. Wm. C. Rives, died at Oak Ridge, Va. on the 9th inst. He was a volunteer on the plains of Yorktown,

The Loco Force in Boston and Philadelphia, celebra ted Gen. Jackson's seventy-eighth birthday on Friday. Boston there was a grand Jackson and Ann In Boston there was a grand Jackson a Ball, and in Philadelphia a grand salute.

as their candidate for Congress.

JUDGE ESTE, of Cincinnati, having retired from the Bench which he has occupied with reputation for some ten years, having retired from office, the Bar of Hamilton Co. expressed their feelings on the occasion in a series of complimentary resolutions Judge Este is a native Jerseyman, and we take pleas ure in repeating the subjoined comments by the Cincinnati Gazette:

The characteristics which marked the long judicia service of Judgo Este were uprightness, industry urbanity. When elected to the Bench, he put him self in a position, at once, from which he stood after from all political parties, and conflicting interests, an while in it, every member of the Bar was made to feel that he was a member of the Court, and as much tect that he was a member or the court, and as municipated in upholding its honor and dignity as he who presided over it—Judge Este yielded no principle. Yet, during ten years of public service—though placed often in trying circumstances, and oftener still surrounded by excited litigants, and professional technors are less grated, by a reason of the court of the cour brethren no less excited—no jar, no conflict over occurred between the Court and any member of the Bar. His sway was firm, but kind, and there was order and harmony.

We need not con-

We need not say, that acting upon these princi iples, Judge Este secured the confidence and respect of the people of Hamilton County. None doubted his integrity. No suitor, entering the halls of his court, feared that any personal bias, or political prejudice could move or sway him. For he occupied the proud judicial stand—not only of one conscious of right intention in all that he did—but of commanding the belief in the mind of a jealous public, that he was, as a Judge, above suspicion. The retirement of Judge

a Jugge, above suspicion. The retriement of Jugge Este, therefore, from the Bench is regretted by the whole people of Hamilton. They sympathise with the Bar in all that they say.

We regret that the parting address of Judge Este to the Bar was not taken. It was brief, yet appropriate. His allusions to the brethren who had passed priate. It is unusions to the brethren who had passet away, during his ten yours term, was feelingly eloquent. But no effort was made to catch the words of parting, and we may not attempt a poor sketch of them. We embrace the opportunity, however, secured to us by a friend of giving a brief ontline of the lighter.

cured to us by a friend of giving a brief outline of the Judge's life.

Judge Este was born at Morristown, New Jersey, 21st October, 1785, and graduated at Princeton College in September 1804. He studied law with Gabriel Ford, since a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and was admitted to the Bar at Trenton, in 1808. In May, 1809 he moved to Chio and commenced the practice of the Law. The Legislature, December, 1834, elected him President Judge of the Caurt of Common Pleas, and in 1838, Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. His last term expired on the 5th inst.

The Bar have invited Judge Este to a public dinner on Thursday, the 13th inst. He has accepted. We anticipate a most pleasant, social mingling together of the members of the Profession on that occasion.

Reception of Mr. Calhoun .- A large meeting of citizens of Charlestown, S. C., was held on the 11th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the Hon John C. Calhoun, with appropriate respect, on his arrival in that place from the seat of Government. The Hon. Kerr Boyce was called to the Chair, and Major A. O. Andrews acted as Sec retary After addresses from Messis. Yancey and Belsor, and the adoption of a series of resolutions, a committee of fifty were appointed by the Chair, to act with a Committee of the City Council, to carry out the objects of the meeting.

Among the precious historical rolles presented to the Maryland Historical Society at its meeting last week, was the banner of Pulaski's Legion, from Mr. Edmund Peale, of the Baltimore Museum. It ap-pears that after the death of Pulaski, this rolle, which was attached to a company organized by the brave Count in Baltimore, in 1778, fell into the hands of Captain Bentalou, who on retiring from the army, look it home with him and preserved it as a sacred

## By the Southern Mail this Afternoon Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Washington, March 16th, 1845, Half-past 5 o'clock, P. M. In the SENETE yesterday, before going into Executive Session, a resolution was adopted offered by Mr. Barese, calling upon the Secretary of War to transnit to the Senute at the present session, a report made by Mr. John Stockton, Superintendant of the Mineral Lands on Lake Superior, with the map

ecompanying the same. The President of the Senate communicated the credentials of Hon. S. CAMERON, elected Senator of the United States for Pennsylvania for the remainder of the term of Mr. Buchanan, resigned.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, during which several nominations were confirmed. I learn only to the following, viz: Charles H. Haswell as Engineer in Chief in the Naval service, Mr. Lauguilla, of Teun., as Recorder of the Land Office, and Hon. Benj. G. Shielde, of Ala. Charge d'Affaires Venozuela, in place of Vespuisian Ellis, appointed by Mr. Tylor, but among the large number of nominations undisposed by the late Senate.

The Zoll Verien treaty was taken up and debated, but before adjourning its further consideration was postponed till the next session of Congress. It is said that several treaties of not much immediate impor-tance were ratified. The sessions of the Senate will probably consume another week; at least I am so informed by one of its members who understands the Senatorial consideration

Senator Bates yet continues among the living, though mostly in an unconscious and delirious situation. All hopes of his recovery are abandoned by the members of his family new in classical section. and it will be desired into a thousand guttering trag-ments, fit only to be trodden in the dust by the neel of his physicians and his friends. His professional attendant mentioned to me within the last half-hour that he could not possibly hold out but a few hours

Mr. Bates is a good man and christian as viewed in all the relations of life, whether it be as husband father, friend or Senator. And the time of fear to father, friend or Senator. And the time of fear to the christian is not the hour of death, but the time of his sojourning, as St. Peter teaches,—"If ye call on the Father, who, without respect of persons, judgeth every man according to his work, pass the time of your sojourning here in fear," i. e. in fear lest we full into temptation, and from the faith; and in fear, lest a promise being left us of entering into his rest, any of us should seem to have come short of it. But when the christian's work is fiviled, and his received. when the christian's work is finished, and his race is run, and he is going to receive his reward, then is the time, not of fear, but of rejoicing, for it is the hour

of his triumph.

Yes, and it is this Faith in the gospel which now so gloriously sustains the dying Senator, and which thus always sustains the believer in the last conflict. with death. It has triumphed where all the power of nature have failed; it has realized glorious vision and lighted up the closing scene of life with a spler and lighted up the closing scene of life with a splender far surpassing the dazzling pomps and pageantry of the world. The dying Christian contemplates the King of Terrors with calmness, and greets him as a welcome messenger, for the gloom of the dying bed has been vanished by light from Heaven. Can then the power of faith be denied, or its reality doubted, when its influence has been manifested to the eye of sense, and the testimony of experience is added to that of inspiration?

Can it be doubted, when it can exercise such influence, and pour such comfort into the soul, when all ence, and pour such comfort into the soul, when all osing scene of life with a splen

ence, and pour such comfort into the soul, when all the resources of nature have failed, and all the bodily senses seem to be closed to all earthly objects? Ay!
who could have the heart to tear away this last refuge who could have the heart to tear away this last refuge from failing humanity? Do not its consolations to the afflicted, the hopes it carries to the sick and dying, the comfort it wilds to the poor, the sorrowful and the distressed, entitle it to universal respect—embalm it in the heart of every friend of man, and consecrate it from the rude attacks of the malicious and profane? Its power is coextensive with the wants and wees of man; and, as illustrative of its influence and effication man; and, he held up for imitation the exercise of Christian. cy, may be held up for imitation the exercise of Chris tian faith and hope, as they existed in life, and are now manifested at its close by the dying believer, Mr. Bargs. 'I offer these reflections as being in consonance with

and for fifty years has filled a large space in the business and social affairs of that part of the State in which he lived.

A filled a large space in the business and social affairs of that part of the State in which he lived.

Beston and Philadelphia calebrate the state in the best that the state in the state in

Jersey Women Justices of the Peace !- According to the Phila. Ledger this morning, Sally Brown and Betsy French, maiden ladies, were elected Justices The Whigs of the First Congressional District of at the Woolwich town meeting, in Gloucester Co. Virginia have nominated Robert H. Whitfield, Esq. last week! They were run against the regular

Correspondence of the Newark Dally Advertiser. Navy Department and abuses therein-George Bancroft and his Abolitionism-Mr. A. Fitch's new mode of Office-seeking-the health of Hor

WASHINGTON, March 15th, 1845. The gross abuses that were known to exist in the Navy Department under the old Board of Navy oners, called so loudly for reform that a reorganization of that Department was effected with great unanimity by Congress. The Board alluded was done away with, and, in place thereof five new and distinct Bureaus were created for the better discharge of the duties devolving upon it, which business managoment was sub-divided as follows

reau of Navy Yards and Docks.

Communication. Equipment and Repairs. Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Bureau of Provision and Clothing. Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

These were duly organized immediately after the assage of the act in 1842, but it is doubtful whether they have been conducted with a proper regard to the spirit and intent of the law by which they were created The great and well founded complaint under the old organization was, that the Board of Commissioner overshadowed the Secretary himself in the controling nfluence of the Department, and thus the power lesigned to be under the direction of the throne, was greater than the throne itself. In order to obviate his crying evil, and restore to the Head of the Executive Department the supreme authority belong ing to him, the reorganization was perfected, and the abordinate duties specifically assigned to the Chiefe of the Bureaus then created, each and all being made subject to the direct will and supervision of the Secretary, to be, in all official movements and acts, unde is controling influence.

Thus far it was, and is, all very well; but the uestion arises, was it the intent of Congress that the ew trusts created under, and imposed by, the several Bureaus, should be placed in the hands, and at the direction, of officers in the Naval service? In the ppinion of many it is not so supposed, as it was mainly the object of the reform to do away with the undue nfluence which it was well known had before, and night thereafter be exerted by gentlemen thus connected with the service. Nevertheless, the imme diate control of the Bureaus were placed under the direction of persons highly and justly distinguished for their Naval exploits, and holding high rank in their ionorable profession. Thus, under another namewas the Board of Navy Commissione perpetuated, as the experience of the past few years lomonstrates, for the evils which have crept in, under the present organization of the Navy Department are now numerous and appravated. This was to have been expected as a natural sequence, as no other result could have been looked for when the business management of the affairs of the Navy is committed entirely to Naval Officers, who are naturally inclined to favor their own class. The vigor of discipline is softened, dereliction of duty is winked at, and the labor of the service diminished. Hence it is that our squadrons abroad are indulged in their case, and in the pursuit of amusement, to the almost total neglect of the legitimate purpose for what they are ordered abroad, as are our whaling and commercial interests are left comparatively unprotected. In evidence of this, I will state the fact that, one of our vessels of War remained in the harbor of Lima eleven months without tripping her anchor. And what olso than this could have been expected, when, perhaps, on his return, the command of the squadron, might be placed at the head of the very Bureau which had so indulge him? Should Congress require, by law, that regular periodical reports be made of the service performed by each ship in the service during the absence of the same, perhaps such evils as the one noticed might be preafter counteracted. This requirement, and the placing of the Bureaus under civil rule, would work horough and wholesome change, highly advantageou to the Navy, and greatly to the pecuniary profit of the

Another evil, loudly and justly complained of, is the Nepotism practiced by the Heads of the Bureaus It is a fact that in the Bureau of Yards and Dock there is a Clerk who is a nephew of the Chief of the Bureau; and the chief Clerk has a nephew who is a Clerk there also. The Chief of the Bureau of Orthanse is headless in the Chief of the Bureau of Orthanse for its headless in the Chief of the Sureau of Orthanse for its headless in the Chief of the Sureau of Orthanse for its headless in the Chief of the Sureau of Orthanse for its headless in the Chief of the Sureau of Orthanse for its headless in the Chief of the Sureau of Orthanse for its headless in the Chief of the Sureau of Orthanse for the Orthanse fo lnance, &c., is brother-in-law to the Chief of the Gliance, &C., is brother-in-law to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and the latter has a nephow who is a Clerk in the former Bureau. The Chief Clerk in the Bureau of Yards and Docks has brother-in-law who is Clerk in the Bureau of Medicine. The Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c.

icine. The Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c. has a brother-in-law who is Clerk in the Bureau; and the same is the case with the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. Thus is there evidence of Nepotism of the most dangerous tendency prevailing throughout the whole Bureau system, which glaring evils nothing will correct, as seems to every one who has bestowed much consideration upon the subject, but to put the Bureaus under civil rule. Practical business men are needed to direct their management, and these the in-terests of the Navy Department require should be sought for, and placed there, by the Government. The opposition with which the nomination of Mr.

BANCROFT was met in the Senate was based upon the grounds of Dorrism, doubtful democracy, want of practical business habits and talent, and abolitonism. The evidence by which to prove the correctness of to answer the purpose of those who brought the accu-sation, by meeting the bold denial of the Secretary's friends who attested to the unfounded character of legislative life of a few years, "has died for want of

the sentiments imputed to him.

The whole subject is one in which I feel no interpartment, and therefore am pleased that Mr. Bancrors secured the appointment. But those who on posed the nomination, and particularly on the point of his abolition principles, and found difficulty in sus-taining themselves by the necessary undeniable proof, will no doubt be gratified to learn that the documentary evidence of the fact can be adduced, and their charge sustained. For the benefit of the active agents in progressing M. Be rejection such as Manual W. charge sustained. For the benefit of the active agonts in procuring Mr. B's. rejection, such as Messrs. Woodbury, McDuffie, Huger, and others, as also, for that of the southern wing of the Loco Foco party, I will place the evidence on record, and call Mr. Bancroft

to the stand for that purpose.

When Mr. George Bancroft was a candidate for Congress, in the year 1834, several gentlemen, citizens of Northampton, Mass. addressed to him a letter, in which they say "we take the liberty to ask your sontiments on the great public questions which now agitate the community."—In the "Hampehire Gazotto," published at Northampton (Mass.) October 8, 1834, I find the reply of Mr. Bancroft to the letter alluded to, bearing date Northampton Oct. 1, 1834, in ens of Northampton, Mass. addressed to him a letter. which he discusses at length the various politica questions "which now agitate the community." Will respect to the abolition of slavery he holds the follow

respect to the abolition of stayery ne noise the following language, viz:—

"If further great reforms in society are expected, they must come from the people. Slaves are capital; the slaveholder is a capitalist. Free labor will be the first to domand the abolition of slavery; capital will be the last to concede it. We would not interfere with the domestic regulations of Now Orleans or of the Aleican that the most damand the instant shalton of the Onlo is the conceder. Algiers; but we may demand the instant abolition of the slave trade in the district of Columbia, and should sist free labor to recover its rights in the capital of

the country."

I have no time, or room, to quote from this address, abounding with continents of the most dangerous tendency, and the corrupt appeals of the demagogue, farther than to cite the significant closing passages in which he demands of "the people" that they go forward with and push onward the abolition movement. the country.'

"Let not the servants of the people (meaning Representatives in Congress) slink away, intimidated by abuse; nor should the people be, like the lion of the caravan, afraid of his keepers. The people must exercise their power, not for the purpose of controling an election, and lifting an aspirant into office, but to assert the dignity and assure the well-being of the millions. Liberty autimons every citizen to action. Liberty invites every citizen to assist in giving to civilization its just and happiest development. She speaks as with a voice from Hapyen: "Ve have civilization its just and happiest development. She speaks as with a voice from Heaven: "Ye have seen what I did unto" your oppressors, "and how I bare you on eagle's wings, and brought you unto myself. Now therefore if you will obey my voice indexe.

and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above all people." George Bancroft.'

Such were the sentiments of the Se Navy in 1834, when, with opinions like these, he must have held a position in the front rank of the ab-olition party, as then no movement for "instant abo-lition" reached farther than the District of Columbia, and I do not know, even, that it is now serie tertained to push it beyond that for "instant" action But I have done with Mr. Bancroft and his abolition

An entirely new and congenial mode of office seeking I observe has been discovered by Mr A. Fitch-firm of F. Butler's & Co., late Navy Agents of the U.S. at Marweilles—and may be found in a communication from that gentleman to the chairman of the Senate Committee of Naval affairs, contained n Senate documents No. 164, of the last se

It is well known that a controversy has been go on for a long time, in relation to the removal of the Messra Fitch as Navy Agents at Marseilles, and, also with reference to their mode of keeping accounts with the Government, and the settlement thereof.— Their money transactions with the United States Government, have been the subject of no little remark here, particularly their interest account, charg-ing it to the government when, at the same time holding near two hundred thousand dollars of the funds of the U. S. over and above all indobtedness of tunds of the U.S. over and above an indeotectness of the government to the said firm. And such was the fact for a series of about eleven years. In a letter, addressed as above stated, while making an effort to be re-instanted in his former comfortable situation at Marseilles. Mr. A. Fitch thus writes, viz:

"Under these circumstances, I have been left with no other mode but to make application to the honor-able Senate of the United States for *justice*; though

promised, yet withheld in another quarter "I am perfectly aware that the functions of the Senate in appointments are confined to the super-vision of the nominations of the Executive. Nevervision of the nominations of the Executive. Nevertheless, I presume, that the Senate can give expression of opinion, of such character as they may deem proper, in any case existing between an individual who may menorialize that body and the Executive, by the adoption of a report and resolution of one of its committees, which might have a proper weight and influence with another Executive Chief Machare." 'If this is not a new mode of office-seeking, and a bold attempt to forestall Capt. Pol.K, I have yet to learn what may be considered as new, or

have yet to learn what may be considered as new, or the meaning and design of words and movements. The proposed call on the President, with reference to the act of John Tyler on the Texas Resolutions, and to the debate on which I have before alluded, has been laid on the table in the Senate.

has been laid on the table in the Senate.

Mr. Bates, greatly to the surprise of his physicians and friends, still lives. The report of his death was current here this morning, as it is at the time of my present writing, that he is somewhat better. What I communicate respecting his situation I obtain direct from the physicians in attendance upon him. From them I learn that he remains very weak and low;—while some symptoms are more favorable others are much less so, and that they hope for the best while life lasts, though his tenure of life seems too frail to continue long. continue long.

For Senate proceedings of to-day, I reserve my accounts for the next mail.

M.

For the Newark Daily Advertiser

MECHANICS' BANK PATERSON. Mr. Editor.—As one of your Subscribers I claim a little perion of your columns for the purpose of directing public attention towards a Bill which is now before our Legislature.-I refer to Senate Bill No. 69, entitled " A further Supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Mechanics' Bank of Paterson, passed February 23th, 1832, for the relief of the Stockholders of said Bank." The new Constitution provides that "every law shall embrace but one object and that shall be expressed in the title," but the provisions of this Supplement extend no relief to the Stockholders but such as they may derive from Bunking upon a capital of \$30,000. No person from reading the title would suppose that the whole scope of the act, is to resuscitate an insolvent Bank. As probably most of the members of the Legis lature are unacquainted with the concerns of that bank will give a brief history of them, that if they pass the upplement they cannot afterwards plead ignorance.

The institution under peculiar and painful circum ances was declared to be insolvent some 8 or 10 years ago by the Chancellor, and was enjoined from exercis ing any of the privileges or franchises granted in its charter until the Court of Chancery should otherwise order. All its moneys and effects passed into the hands of Receivers, who still continue its office representing as well the Stockholders as the Creditors of the Corporation. An application was made to the Chancellor last year to dissolve the injunction, which he refused to do and it is therefore in full force. Among the powers which by the injunction the company is restrained from exercising, is that of electing Directors and officers and that of issuing circulating notes, but strange to say the supplement now before our Legislature nullifies the vholesome law of 1829, respecting insolvent corporations under which the Chancellor acted, rides over the Court of Chancery and in the first section unqualifiedly provides for an election of Directors on the 2d Tuesday of May next, and annually thereafter; and by the 2d sec tion recognizes a reorganization by the appointment of a President and Cashier and authorizes the issuing of cirulating notes upon the paying in of \$30,000. be remembered that 2 or 3 years ago the Legislature were about repealing that charter with many others, which then went by the board and that upon the repre sentation of the Stockholders, that its repeal might barrass the closing up of the concerns for their "relief"

was stricken out of the repealing Bill. Under these circumstances, would the passage of this supplement be prudent and wise! Would it comport that wholesome spirit of vigilance and caution which of late years has characterized our legislation upon the subject of Banks? The people of Paterson have tried the experiment of reviving an old bank in the instance of the Paterson Bank, which, after a new breath." If the business of that town requires more upon the Legislature, and it is considered politic so soon after the adoption of the Constitution to increase the Banking of the State, let it be done by granting a new charter under proper checks, with a sufficiently large capital to extend essential aid to the industry of that part of the State, and not by galvanizing a broken in with n of \$30,000, under the disguise of "relieving the stock-VERITAS.

The N. Y. city Over and Terminer commences its term to-day, when Judge Edmonds will for the first time take his seat on the bench. There are three murder cases set down for the first three days, and after them, the trial of Polly Bodine is next in order, and which if reached, will probably consume the best part of the week.

The New Hampshire Election .- It is not yet certain that the regular Loco Foco candidate for Governor has been elected, or that Woodbury, the Loco Foco candiluded to, bearing date Northampton Oct. 1, 1834, in date for Congress, in the district last represented by which he discusses at length the various political John P. Hale, has been any more successful. It is barely questions "which now agitate the community." With possible only that either of these candidates have secur-

> Georgetown D. C. was illuminated on Thursday night in token of joy at the passage of the bill for the mpletion of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal by the

M7 In Cincinnati there is to be a triangular contest for Mayor and city officers. The Whigs will run the present popular Mayor (Henry Spencer, Esq.) and the Natives and Abolitionists each have a candidate

A fire occurred at Cincinnati on Monday, which burnt out entirely Mr. Plummer, hatter; Mr. Rosalom, plane maker; Mr. Thomas, confectioner; and Mr. Corwin, painter.

Mr. Secretary WALKER has appointed Judge Bibb's on, who was the late Secretary's confidential clerk, to a clerkship in the Land Office-by which means he is rezeed from \$1600 to \$1400 per annum Robert Owen, the "Socialist," and Robert Dale

Owen, member of Congress from Indiana, are at the City Hotel. N. V ARTHUR TAPPAN lias been nominated by "the Liberty Party" of the City of New York, as their candidate for

Onto.-The House have passed the bill of the

From the Portland Daily Advertiser. The Horrors of Millerism.

TRIAL OF ISRAEL DAMMON.—We have port of the trial of a man who is termed ! mon, at Dover, Maine, commenced the 17th ult. be-fore Moses Sweat and Seth Lee, Esqs. The trial developes most shocking particulars, and convinces us more fully than before, that town and city author ties should interfere and arrest these sen demoralizing proceedings. They are as bad as the worst days of that arch scoundrel and fanatic, Cochonst days of that aren scoundrel and landing, Collin, who "led silly women captive," and despoiled the mestic peace of many a peaceful and respectable mily. A part of the evidence we have omitted, it amily.

family. A part of the evidence we have omitted, it being too gross for publication.

Dammon was charged with being a vagabond, a common railer and brawler, neglecting to support his family, &c. He plead not guilty, and numerous witnesses were examined during the time of the trial, which lasted two days. J. W. E. Harvey testified that he had attended their meetings two days and four evenings. They were hugging and kissing each other; Dammon would lay on the floor, then jump up: they would frequently so into another room. other; Dammon would my on the noor, then purp up; they would frequently go into another room.— Dammon has no means to support himself that I know of. The meeting appeared very irreligious; have seen him sit on the floor with a woman, his arms around her. The room they went into was a back room. They said the world's people must not

Win. C. Crosby, Esq., testified. He was at the meeting on Saturday night, from about 7 to 9 o'clock There was a woman on the floor who lay on her back with a pillow under her head; she would occasion ally arouse up and tell a vision which she said was revealed to her. They would at times all be talking at once, halloing at the top of their voices; some of them said there was too much sin there. By spells i was the noisiest I ever attended. He had se n groups hugging and kissing each other. Onc law Elder Hall with his boots off, and the wome saw Elder Hall with his boots off, and the women would go and kiss his feet. One girl made a smack, but did not hit his foot with her lips. Hall said, 'He that is ashamed of me before men, him will I be ashamed of before my father and the holy angels.'— She then gave his feet a number of kisses.

Lorton Lambert testified that he attended a meeting one evening lately, and that Dammon was very abusive; called all other denominations liars, murder-

ers. &c. A woman was present, who pretended t have visions, and who was blasphemously called the Imitation of Christ. She was said to be from Portland. Her name was Ellen Harmon. She told Mrs. land. Her name was Ellen Harmon. She told Mre Woodbury she must be baptized, or go to hell. Mrs W. concluded to be baptized. A Miss Dorinda Baker of Orrington, figured largely. She told Lambert he was the devil and would go to hell. She subsequent ly went into the bed room with a man, whom they ly went into the bod room with a man, whom they called Elder White, and when they came out they were hugging each other. Miss Baker then went to one Doore, and they kissed each other. This night, they went to the water and baptized. The visionist, Miss Harmon, lying on the floor several hours—from 7 to 1 o'clock that night. Part of the time Dammon lay on the floor, on his back. Elder White said if the Almighty had any thing to reveal, he revealed it to Miss H. She acted as mediator.

Jere B. Green testified, that in the meeting he attended, he saw men wash women's feet, &c—Elder

ended, he saw men wash women's feet, &c-Elde D. was the presiding Elder. He saw Dammon kiss Mrs. Osbori Eben Trundy testified that prisoner told him h

must live on them that had present role in must live on them that had property—and if God did not come, then they must all go to work together. The first witness offered by the detence, was Jas. Ayor, Jr. He denied that a man went into the bed room with Miss Baker. He is an adventist, and said it was a part of their faith to kiss each other—and they had bible authority for it. He admitted that pr soner had no other business than to attend meetngs. Dammon admitted he had a spiritual wife, an was glad of it. He understood Miss Harmon had on at Portland, and was travelling through the

country relating it.

Job Moody, one of the brethren, affirmed, that prisoner had repeatedly urged upon them the necessity of quitting all tabor. He affirmed that D's character was good. As for himself, he had been serving the Lord and hammering against the devil of late.

George Woodbury affirmed he believed in Miss Harmon's visions, because she told his wife's feelings correctly. It was the impression that prisoner kissed his wife. Believed the world will come to an ond within two months: prisoner preaches so This is within two months; prisoner preaches so This is the faith of the band. He believed the cieters Harnon and Baker's revelations as much as though they came from God. Sister Harmon said to his wife and the girls, if they did not do as she said, they would go to hell. His wife and Danmon passed across the floor on their hands and knees. Some man did go into the bed room. Heard brother Dammon say the gift of healing the sick lay in the church. Dammon advised us not to work, because there is enough to ive on until the end of the world.

Thomas Proctor testified that prisoner confessed to

im that Miss Baker had an exercise in the bed room,

and he went in and helped her out. and he went in and helped her out.

Much other testimony was received, pro and con,
of a similar character, and the prisoner opened his
defence. He cited Luke 7, 36; John 13; last chap.
in Romans. Philippians 4th; 1st Thes. 5th chap.
Prisoner again rose, and read the 50th and 126th of a similar character. Psalm. He argued that the day of grace had gone by, that the believers were reduced, but that there were too many yet, and that the end of the world would come within a week.

Would come within a week.

The prisoner, was sentenced to ten days in the
House of Correction; from which sentence he ap-

On Tuesday, after the trial was concluded, and while the Court was waiting for the Counsel to come in, prisoner and his witnesses asked permission, and sung that hymn, by John Craig, beginning—

"While I was down in Egypt's land, I heard my Savior was at hand; The midnight cry was sounding, And I wanted to be free, So I left my former brethren To sound the jubilee."

These scenes are not enacted at Atkinson only.— In this city, we are informed "gross deeds" are done by one section of these fanatics—for there are two.— One worshipping with propriety of conduct (so far as we know) at Beethoven Hall,—the other at private houses. The latter hold to the 'kissing,' 'washing each others feet,' abandoning work, &c. Many of these were once respectable, happy, and comfortably situated. Now, by this delusion of the devil, they situated. Now, by this delusion of the devil, they are wallowing on the floor, their characters lost, their families broken up, their daughters debased, their minds wild with insanity. It is indeed a melancholy reflection; and well deserving the attention of the humane, how this wild fire may be stopped, our youth prevented from pollution, those saved who are not yet utterly ruined—and those ruined, recovered if it can be so. We commend to the attention of all, public We commend to the attention of all, public authorities, and private citizens, this evil in our midet; and pray success may attend their efforts to abate it, and provent its spread and desolating consequences.

Gen. CAMERON, the newly elected U. S. Senator of Pennsylvania, served a regular apprenticeship to the printing business, and was a practical printer for number of yeers.

The prevailing party in Pennsylvania exhibit much chagrin at this selection, and its papers speak of the new Senator as "pledged to all the principal Whig neasures."

A Sarcophagus, and Gen. Jackson .- A letter in the Globe from Com. Jesse D. Elliot, of the U. S. Navy, shews that he has presented to the National institute a Sarcophagus, obtained at the Island of Malta, and suggests that it beretained in the Institute until it should be required as the receptacle of the remains of ex-President Jackson. This Sarcophagus is supposed to have contained the remains of the Roman Emperor, Alex. Severus.

A Defaulter for \$275,000.—It is said that the U.S. Agent appointed to receive the Mexican instalments absconded with the money about the time the revolution broke out there. He was a Spaniard, a partner in a large Commercial House, and a friend were severely wounded, Morrison particularly,

The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot state hat the President's cabinet is already divided on the question, whether a strictly revenue, or a protective, tariff policy, shall be adopted; and that Mr. Polk is lecidedly in favor of the latter.

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention, has esolved, that from and after the year 1848, the seat of legislation is to be removed to some point of the State not less than sixty miles from New Orleans.

JAMES A. SEDDON, of Richmond, (Calhounite), has been nominated by the Loco-Focos to run for Congress against John M. Borrs.

DEGISLATURE OF NEW JEHSE

Reported for the Newark Daily Advertise HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Reported for the Newark Daily Advertise
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tucsday, March 15th,
Saturday, 9 A. M. Reports of Committee
Schoder the Senate Bill without amendment,
relative to the sale of the real estates of infant.

Mr. Phillips the Senate Bill vithout amendment,
ester Manufacturing Co. in Cannden.

Mr. Rennolds of Go. in Cannden.

Mr. Rennolds of Go. in Cannden.

Mr. Rennolds of Go. in Cannden.

Mr. Phillips a resolution that the House
is included the Go. in Cannden.

Mr. Phillips a resolution that the House
is included the Go. in Cannden.

Mr. Millips a resolution that the House
is included to be taken up next Tucsday.

Mr. M. Kitchel moved to re-commit to a
committee the act authorizing voting by ballot
ameetings throughout the State, for the purpose
ing it conform to certain laws which have alread
ced the Senate. Agreed to and Messis. Seven
and M. Kitchel appointed the Com.

An act to set off Union township from Safet
Dover, Monmouth Co. was ordered to be engous
The Senate bill relative to the sale of the real
of infants was ordered a third reading. This
the Chancellor jurisdiction in those cases which
the Legislature.

Mr. Pickel moved to re-consider the real
the Legislature.

the adoption of the new Constitution were sent the Legislature.

Mr. Pickel. moved to re-consider the voted of the Voted o

IF A Washington correspondent of the Co.

& Enquirer (C. K.) says-Another candidate from Pennsylvania, forther Another candidate from Fonneyivania, for the cant seat on the bench of the Supreme or warmly pressed, Judgo Grier, of Pittsburg, will a capable man. The addition of names seems add to the indecision of the President, which will be the contract of the whole provided the season of the property of the whole provided the season of the season of the provided the season of the season

add to the indecision of the rresident, which will to the postponement of the whole miter—a prints take as I apprehend in point of policy, and an n point of fact.

It is a wrong, because the Circuit, common point of fact.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is entitled that the common factor of one. It is a wrong of the common to the common factor of the common factor of the common factor. -and suffers for want of one. It is a —and suffers for want of one. It is a missill cause delay is apt to beget new applicants, and in therefore to the difficulties of the appointing for. It was the practice of General Washington from any cause, he foresaw that a public some about to become vacant—to cast about to be for the proper successor, and then, the mount is vacancy occurred, to fill it. Such too, is by the of the British Government—where, as under of the British Government, the class of applicants for extensions. of the British Government—where, as undergraded of the British Government, the class of applicants for office faster than any other class, and the advantage such a course both in preventing unnecessary pense and in escaping painful solicitation is observed by the But Mr. Polk does not yet walk with an asstep—nor assume the decisive tone, which penals come.

nay come. From the Southern Chronicle. The wonderful performances of the Electric Nephave suggested the following attempt at a tribute in genius of the inventor, in Latin elegiac verse. I was with all humility, submit to the philosophic word propriety of calling this new invention "the Congraph," and its illustrious author "the Conungraph." EPIGRAMMA

n Morseum Ceraunographum.—Naturæ Spoliotæ Qu Morseum Ceraunograpmum.—rutusie Sponie qui Parcite, ait Natura, almain nudare parenten, Naii! Franclinius nubibus arma rapit; Pingit Phobeis radiis Dagnerrius audax; Jam ignis cedestis Monstea scripta parat. For the English reader I have added the followather loose translation:

on: EPIGRAM On Morse, the Ceraunographer.—Nature complaint her Sons' Spoliations.

What, daring men! cries Nature, will ye spare!
See Franklin force the clouds their bolts to ben
The Sun resigns his pencil to Dauguerre,
While Morse the lightning makes his Secretary

Dreadful Whirlwind .- On Tuesday morning, Ith instant, a tornado or whirlwind o plantation of General Lewis, situated in the parish St. Tammany, about six miles from Madison For about ten minutes the wind blew with stupen force, tearing up by the roots trees three feet india ter. But the most serious part of the disaster is loss of two lives—that of the owner and of an loss of two lives—that of the owner and of an woman. They had taken shelter under a larged in which bricks were made—the shed was blowned and the woman and a horse were killed on the settle overseer was so badly hurt that he dictar the overseer was so badly hurt that he dictar and a half afterwards. His name was Baphara a native of this State, and a very industrious, wat one plantation of Gen. Lewis—as we have not be of any damage being done in the neighborhood. A Baptist died with great calmness—shook hands a last moments with those around him and bade the farewell.—N. O. Cour. mian. The tornado appears to have been confine the plantation of Gen. Lewis—as we have not be

An Impostor.—A man from Virginia calling is self W. W. Wise, and professing to be the nepher Hon. Henry A. Wise, lately imposed upon the peq of New York Mills, Oncida County, by pretending be a deaf mute and a writing master. He success be a deaf mute and a writing master. He succeeding etting a large class, and all went on smoothly in the was detected in making himself to a familiar in the pockets of a fellow boarder, when suspicious was excited that he was more deficient in honesty that the sense of hearing. It turned out that he ost hear perfectly well, and a committee of the indigna citizens succeeded in causing the "dumb to seal" It is said that another individual has been playing imilar game at Hamilton under the n

Supposed Slavers Committed - Last evening Supposed Slavers Committed —Last evening to U. S. Marshal, Forest, accompanied by officer to G. Ridgely, deputy marshal, arrived per stars from the U. S. frigate Congress, in Annapolis Rock having in custody the captain and two officer of brig Montevideo, arrested by G. W. Gordon, Eq. I. S. Consul at Rio, charged with aiding and abeliance trade on the coast of Africa, together in nine men as witnesses. The whole party weeks ed in jail to wait further action.—Baltimore Patri

The Ohio River.—Apprehensions of an overland The Louisville Journal of Monday says, "then has been pouring down since Friday night with The Louisville Journal of Monday says, "their has been pouring down since Friday night with little intermission, and there are no signs as points ceasing. The river is very high and rising suthat it will no doubt reach the curb-stones on the mercial Row to-morrow, one of the most dispoints on the lovee. From present appearant water will be higher than it has been since the orable overflow of '32.

Rev. Jos. P. Thompson, of the Chapel st. Conf. gational Church in this city, notified his congregated last evening that after the expiration of two wells should no longer be their Pastor, having scottled to take charge of the Tabernacle, in New Id. Mr. T. declined this offer on a former occasion, overwhelming reasons have now induced him to execute the control of th

The weather continues bright and balmy. The prairie tinged with green, the blooming peak tree, the budding elm, and the delicate violet, make the fancy himself transported into the midst of American to the ingering in the usually cold make of February. The whole winter has been of of marked mildness.—Cherokee Advocate Feb. 20.

Fight with Knives .- Two Irishmen, named Morrison and James Connell had a fight with at Mobile on Sunday, the 23d ult., in which received seven dangerous wounds in his breat shoulder. His life is despaired of

From the Broadway Journal of Saturday.

To the Author of the " Vestiges of Creation. e, To the Author of the "Vestiges of Creaties."

Self-missioned Leader through Creation's maze!
Dost thou interpret thus God's mighty scheme—
Weaving the cobweb fancies of a dream

or each grey vestige of His mystic ways!
When thus 'mid chaos thou didst bindly gree,
Gathering new links for matter's heavy chain,
Dwelt there not in thy soul the secret hope
That come strong truth would rend the bond of mis
Which fixed thee to Progression's iron wheel!
On teach not suffering earth such hopeless cred:
For heavy were her curse if doomed to fel
I hat, in her frequent hour of bitter need
Her lifting eye of prayer could only see
Necessity's stern laws, graven on eternity.